

WAR DECLARED!

We've Reached the Limit.

Patience must now give way to Active. No matter what the weather may be. Our stock must be sold; and sold quick.

\$20,000

Worth of Clothing

Ladies, Gents, & Childrens Shoes

TRUNKS, VALISES

AND

Furnishing Goods.

at Unprecedented Prices.

This sale is not a matter of choice but a necessity.

BEGINNING

Saturday, June 15

CONTINUING FOR

Two Weeks.

With no reserve and regardless of value, the entire stock is in the hands of the people.

INVESTIGATE

it means dollars saved to you.

Railroad Fare and dinner paid to all purchasers of \$20 and up.

BELL The Hustling Clothier and Shoe Man.
GAYLORD, MICH.
See small bills. Drop us a postal and we will mail you one.

Fishermen's Trials.

On Tuesday last, at the break of day, Three fishermen merry started away, But alas, for the hopes of the sportsmen gay, The sunshine turned to a dull, dark gray, Without thought of rain for miles they stray, Until a dead head in their way did lay, But gone were their hopes so they say As to a shaft they hurry away. The people were kind and invited them in, Saying to be wet it was a sin. They dried their clothes and ate their lunch, But down it surely was, without punch. So on they go as their hopes ascend, For they have one lone fish they must attend: All goes well as on they float Until a sweeper strikes their boat. When without warning two fishermen gay In the bottom of the boat did lay. Four hundred thirty together they weigh, The other a light weight so they say Up set the boat as he sprang away. Out they went and floundered around, Until they finally ran her aground. Then with the tide they had a race, For the folks at home they could not face. Without their rods and reels and baskets too, So what was there for the fishermen to do, But to the recreation club to flee. And some dry clothes try to see. Then Fred Rose they had to bribe, To bring them home and the finny tribe. They caught that day on a stormy ride. No more a fishing they'll go on the side. For to them it was a disappointing tide.

A Water Way Honeymoon.

Newly Married Couples Take the D. & B. Daily Line Steamers Across Lake Erie. These are the days of the June brides and many bridal couples enjoy the delightful lake ride between Detroit and Buffalo. A trip on the palatial steamers, Eastern States and Western States, fills all requirements furnishing romance and seclusion, at reasonable figures. State rooms and parlors reserved in advance. Send two-cent stamp for illustrated booklet and Great Lakes map. Address Detroit & Buffalo Steamboat Co., may 16 St. 6 Wayne St., Detroit, Mich.

Here's a Dead One.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself has said: "My trade of late is getting bad; I'll try another ten-inch ad." If such there be, go mark him well for him no bank account shall swell, no angels watch the golden stairs to welcome in the millionaire. The man, who never asks for trade by local line or ad-displayed cares more for rest than worldly gain and patronage but gives him pain. Tread lightly, friends, let no rude sound disturb his solitude profound, here let him live in calm repose, unsought except by men he owes, and when he dies go plant him deep that naught may brake his dreamless sleep, where no rude clamor may dispel the quiet that he loved so well. And that the world may know its loss, place on his grave a wreath of moss, and on the stone above "Here lies a chump who wouldn't, advertise."—Ex.

Water Way or Railway.

D. & B. Lake Line Accepts Railway Tickets. All classes of tickets reading via the Michigan Central, Wabash and Grand Trunk Railways between Detroit and Buffalo in either direction are available for transportation on D. & B. Daily Line Steamers. This arrangement enables the traveler to forsake the hot, dusty cars and enjoy the delights of a cool night's rest en route. Send stamp for booklet and Great Lakes map. Address Detroit & Buffalo Steamboat Co., may 16 St. 6 Wayne St., Detroit, Mich.

As to Uses of Soap.

Can soap be done without? According to a member of the English public, it is quite an unnecessary article, and man may be kept clean with plain water. Nations have risen to greatness without soap. Ancient Rome, our old familiar companion, knew nothing of soap until she came in contact with the Germans and the Gauls, who used it to brighten the color of the hair. Once or twice soap is mentioned in the Old Testament, but it doesn't mean the oily substance that it is today. Painful as it is for Americans who have lived in England to admit, it would be better for general comfort if more soap was used there. Thus, instead of advancing its cost, let it be lessened and so place the cleansing article within the reach of all. But the new soap combine doesn't view the situation in that light properly. It takes the cake and the public pays.

THE EAGLE WILL SCREAM AT GRAYLING JULY 4, 1907.

A Genuin 4th of July Celebration in this village.

The money is ready, and the following Committee insures a success.

Programmes will be completed for next week, and bills will tell the whole.

Everybody begin to make preparations to make this the greatest ever.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

C. O. McCULLOUGH, President.
MARIUS HANSON, Treasurer.
HOLGER HANSON, Secretary.

PARADE.

M. Simpson. Joe Kraus. J. W. Sorenson.
Frank Jorgerson. Peter Peterson.

MUSIC.

L. Fournier. C. C. Wescott

SPORTS AND GAMES.

C. W. Amidon. C. C. Wescott.
H. Oaks. Dr. Insley.

HORSE RACING.

Geo. Langevin. A. J. Stilwell.
N. P. Olson. W. McCullough.

PRINTING. O. PALMER.

For The Entire Family!

The Big Three

N. York Tribune Farmer
Review of Reviews
Success Magazine

The Greatest Subscription Bargain of the Year.

New York Tribune Farmer. Weekly. 20 pages, 12x18 inches. The most thoroughly practical and helpful up-to-date illustrated weekly for every member of the farmers family. Regular price per year.....\$1.00

Review of Reviews. Monthly. 125 pages, 7x10 inches. Edited by Dr. Albert Shaw, whose monthly comments on current history, at home and abroad, are recognized as the most intelligent and valuable found in any periodical. Contains hundreds of portraits of "people in the public eye," of cartoons, illustrations and most valuable original articles. Regular price per year.....\$3.00

Success Magazine. Monthly. 60 to 100 pages, 10x14 inches. Every issue is full of brilliant and fascinating serial and short stories, original articles on "The Work of the World," with departments covering all phases "The Home Life and the Person," and with many inspirational features. Regular price per year.....\$1.00

The regular price of these three great publications is.....\$5.00 Our price for these three great publications and the CRAWFORD AVALANCHE, for new or paid in advance subscribers.....\$4.00 Subscriptions may begin any time. Separate subscriptions to the magazines will not be received. The three Publications must be sent to one address. Send all orders to

The Crawford Avalanche, GRAYLING, MICH.



"INTENDANT"

THE Black Percheron Stallion,
His Record number is 34620
(58,913)

OWNED BY
Grayling Black Percheron Breeding Ass'n
GRAYLING - MICH.

Foaled April 15 1901; bred by M. Provost, Commune of Ceton, Department of Oren, got by "Regulateur 25-027" (43,471) he by "Inde (34,984)" he by "Villiers 15-691" (9081) he by "Briard 5,317" (1,630) he by "Brilliant 1,271" (755) he by "Brilliant 1899" (756) he by "Coco 11" (714) he by "Nieuwehaslin" (713) he by "Coco" (712) he by "Mignon" (715) he by "Jean-Le-Blanc" (739) he by "Dam Rosette" (43,206) by "Paradox" (40,254) he by "Isolin 1897" (27,498) he by "Brilliant 111, 11,116" (2919) he by "Fouquet 2682" (38) he by "Brilliant 1271" (755) he by "Brilliant 1899" (756) he by "Coco 11" (714) he by "Nieuwehaslin" (713) he by "Coco" (712) he by "Mignon" (715) he by "Jean-Le-Blanc" (739) he by "Fourth Dam, "Cocotte" (8,527) he by "Jago 995" (764) he by "Utopia 760" (731) he by "Superior 454" (730) he by "Favori 1" (711) he by "Vieuxhaslin" (713) he by "Coco" (712) he by "Mignon" (715) he by "Jean-Le-Blanc" (739) he by "Fourth Dam, "Cocotte" belonging to M. Provost. INTENDANT is a dapple Black, has good disposition, fine action, is six years old and weighs over 1700 pounds. Will stand in Crawford county during season of 1907. For terms, location and dates see cards. ALBERT FUNCK, Groom. HUGO SCHREIBER, Sec. april-11 Pere Cheney, Mich.

A. C. HENDRICKSON The Tailor.

Originator and Introducer of Fine Garments for Men.

If you want a good suit for Spring and Summer, just drop in and see me. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Shop over Burgess' old Market.
Grayling, Mich.

Notice of Attachment.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. In Circuit Court for Crawford County.

Richard D. Conine, Melvin A. Bates, Fred Narring and Thor Arnbjornson, co-partners, doing business as Conine and Company, Plaintiffs vs. Charles A. Ingerson, Defendant.

IN ATTACHMENT. Notice is hereby given, that on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1907, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, State of Michigan, at the suit of Richard D. Conine, Melvin A. Bates, Fred Narring and Thor Arnbjornson, co-partners, doing business as Conine and Company, the above named plaintiffs, against the lands, tenements, goods, and chatties, money and effects of Charles A. Ingerson, the defendant above named, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-three dollars, which said writ was returnable on the 20th day of April A. D. 1907.

Dated this 24th, day of April A. D. 1907.

WARD B. CONNINE, Attorney for Plaintiffs. Business address, Escoda, Michigan; may-2-7

An Ideal Laxative. Physic and cathartic which relieves the bowels, and gives temporary relief, but irritates and inflames the digestive organs, and leaves the system in a state of nervous exhaustion. In effect as truth is from falsehood. They nourish the bowels, and do not irritate the system, and are the best laxative for children. Chocolate coated tablets, easy to take, never grip or cause pain. 10c. Box at all drug stores. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store

BY THE PEOPLE

FOUNDATION OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP

By Governor Hughes.
Underlying all other needs is the cultivation of individual strength of character, of self-respect, and of the sense of personal honor. You do not make a man a better man by putting him in the employ of the State. Nor is the fellow who criticizes everybody else, but is quietly looking out for a chance to get a little graft himself, the sort of man who will improve the public service.

The employer who will oppress his men and treat them unfairly will oppress the people. If he gets a chance, and the employer who will cheat his employer, or the representative of a union who will betray it for his own advantage, will cheat and betray the public if he is put in office.

The man who thinks the first object in life is to serve himself, and who thinks that the American ideal is "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost," will never be a faithful servant for the people.

So that it is in the schools and the settlements, in the various institutions and organizations where men and women, boys and girls, are taught to be square, and that there are limits which personal honor and the sense of right and justice will not permit to be exceeded, no matter what selfish advantage is to be gained, and that there are public rights and the interests of the community which are above all mere individual considerations, that we find the security for good government and the prosperity of the people.

And I believe most strongly in the cultivation of the religious principle and of the faith in the supremacy of the power that makes for righteousness, upon which all else that I have spoken of is based.

CULTIVATE SELF-ESTEEM

By Juliet V. Strauss.
Nobody's life is a failure unless he himself considers it so. If it suits him, that is all that is necessary. A man may be a bore, he may be utterly useless and inefficient, or he may be unendurably officious and always hobnobbing up at the wrong time, but so long as he doesn't know it he is fortunate above everybody else.

There is a certain class of people whom I often think are more to be envied than any others, and that is they who are hopelessly bad form and do not know it. They are handsome; they are elaborate; they are stylish. What more could be desired? Their serene

MADE ABJECT APOLOGY

The Minister Who Married Millionaire Corey to Miss Gilmann.

If ever a man made an abject apology for an act which he admitted was an offense against religion, society and morals, that man was Rev. John L. Clark, pastor of a Congregational church in New York City.

Clark was the man who married William Ellis Corey, the millionaire president of the United States Steel Corporation, to Miss Gilmann, an actress.

Clark, by his life and practically forced his wife, who had married him when he was poor and who had helped him to fight for fame and fortune, to sue for divorce. Before this action his name was associated with that of the Gilmann woman and the divorce was necessary in order that he might marry the stage beauty. Corey appealed to several Episcopal ministers to officiate, but to their credit they refused.

Only the weakness of a Congregational minister removed the necessity of a civil marriage instead of a religious one.

Clark's congregation was so indignant that to save his place, he returned the princely fee he had received, made a most abject apology, acknowledging his sin before the world and begged for forgiveness. "This was finally granted, on his promise never again to disgrace his holy calling," Ellen Goble.

RED TOPS AND COPPER TOES

The Boy of Old and His Flat Pair

It was the slant of a little pair of boots with dingy red tops and copper-bound toes that stirred memories. They were castoffs, relics of a time when progress and modern ways had not come upon us and changed us so much.

Now, when a boy reaches the age of 14, we give him a safety razor, and we take his girl out riding in a hired automobile.

In the old days, in the time of the simple life and the straight talk, your boots were the pride and joy of your heart. They had shiny red tops then and the copper looked like gold, and many a child touched the legs of the boy who wore them. If you will remember, you and father paid a visit to the shoe shop early in September, and the boots came home with you. They pinched some at first, for a boy who has gone barefoot all summer has foot-like pancakes. You tried them on the walk in front of your house and oh, joy! what a musical squeak they made—and how they seemed to

YOUNG FOLKS, REMEMBER MOTHER

By Zelma Travers.

There are very few young people who ever stop to consider the tremendous debt they owe to their mothers. In the rush of every day life the mother, with her unselfish devotion, shrinks to the side and is left there to be neglected by those for whom her life has been one long sacrifice.

Mothers demand very little in return for the long nights of broken rest and watchfulness they spent when you were a child, so remember, girls, that a little smile and a kind word will go a great way to pay up the debt you owe.

Mothers like fun once in a while just as much as you do, so don't exclude them from your pleasure. Take them into your confidence and tell them your secrets. You won't find a better friend the world over. Nothing will please your mother more than the little gift you purchase to surprise her. A mother is never so proud as when she is taken out by her son. Don't be ashamed, boys, to show her this attention. Let her feel that you, too, are proud to be seen with her.

Show her the courtesy that you are in the habit of giving your girl acquaintances, and you will be repaid when you see the great happiness that will brighten up her worn face.

WILL THEY FIT?

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SHOULD RULE ROADS

PRESIDENT ASKS FEDERAL CONTROL OF RAIL LINES.

Would Establish Supervision Analogous to That of Banks—Laws Needed to Restore Trust—Much Overcapitalization Talk Baseless.

At Indianapolis on Memorial Day President Roosevelt delivered the principal address at the unveiling of a monument to General Henry H. Lawton. The speech was devoted to a discussion of railway problems, and incidentally paid a warm tribute to Oliver Morton, the war Governor of Indiana.

The President in his address came out in favor of control by the Federal Government of all railroads doing an interstate business, and also said that it would not be amiss to demand Government supervision of all purely State roads as well, since the latter, as mail carriers, are in a measure responsible to the national Government.

The President would establish a system of supervision analogous to that exercised over national banks, and by extending that public confidence in railroads will not be fully restored until such a supervision is legalized by congressional enactment.

The Chief Executive stated that much of the talk of overcapitalization of railroads now going on in this country is without foundation in fact, and that in the consensus of opinion of investors, the total value of stock and bonds is greater than their total face value, notwithstanding the "water" that has been injected in certain places.

The Hepburn bill, he said, which gives the Interstate Commerce Commission absolute control over the accounts of the railroads, is a great step in the proper direction.

The President said in part:

For more than one reason I am particularly glad that this year I speak on Memorial Day in the State of Indiana. There is no doubt that this State has given us as much as any in the Nation. We owe so much as to the retirement of the great war. To them it was given to us as a nation in whatever form of material or spiritual wealth, and in the blessed beyond the victors in any other war of recent times, have left to our

Great social and industrial problems confront us, and their solution demands on our part unflinching courage and yet a wise, moderate self-restraint.

One great problem that we have before us is to preserve the rights of property; and these can only be preserved if we remember that they are in less jeopardy from the Socialist and anarchist than from the predatory man of wealth.

The power of the nation must be exerted to stop crimes of cunning no less than the crimes of violence.

Every Federal law dealing with corporations or with railroads that has been put upon the statute books during the last six years has been a step in the right direction.

There can be no swerving from the course that has been mapped out in the legislation actually enacted, and in the messages in which I asked for further legislation.

It is best to serve the interest of the honest railway men when we announce that we will for the future have no more of the kind of legislation actually enacted, and in the messages in which I asked for further legislation.

Such additional legislation as that for which I have asked, and which I asked in my message at the opening of the last session of Congress, is not merely in the interest of the public, but in the interest of the honest railway manager and of all investors or would-be investors.

There must be vested in the Federal Government a full power of supervision and control over the railways doing interstate business; a power in many respects analogous to that which is now vested in the Federal Government over the national banks.

It must possess the power to exercise supervision over the future issues of stocks and bonds, and to require the disclosure of some similar financial statement to the public, which would be investors and the public at large have a right to know. The Federal Government must have the power to prevent any man, hereafter, from planning or carrying out a scheme to defraud the public with obligations and pocketing the money instead of spending it in improvements, and the Government must have the power to prevent any man acting in such fashion should be held to a criminal accountability.

There must be no such rigid laws as will prevent the development of the country, and such development can only be had if investors are offered an ample reward for the risk they take.

There has been much talk as to the extent of the overcapitalization of our railroads. The census reports on the commercial value of the railroads of the country, together with the reports made to the Interstate Commerce Commission by the railroads, tend to show that, as a whole, the railroad property of the country is worth as much as the securities representing it.

Ample provision should be made by Congress to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to undertake the physical valuation of each and every road in the country.

Physical valuation is no panacea, but it will be ultimately needed as an essential instrument in administrative supervision. The effect of such valuation and supervision of securities cannot be retroactive.

There need be no fear on the part of investors that this movement for a national supervision and control over railways will be for their detriment.

I ask that full power be given the Federal Government, because no single State can by legislation effectively cope with these powerful corporations in interstate commerce.

There must be just and reasonable regulation of rates. There can be no question as to the desirability of doing away with rates or any method of favoring one shipper at the expense of a competitor.

I emphatically believe that positive restraint should be imposed upon railway corporations, and that they should be required to meet positive obligations in the interest of the general public.

Let the local attorneys of the big roads keep out of politics; and when they have to appeal before the National Board of Railway Commissioners, let their names be put on a special register, and let their business be done in public, and open.

Let the man of wealth remember that while using and enjoying it he must not forget that he is in a sense a trustee.

It should be declared contrary to public policy for any man to devote his capital to anything but the transportation business, and that the transportation business should be kept entirely distinct from investment or brokerage business.

The movement to regulate railways by law has come. The people of this country have made up their minds to exercise a closer control over all kinds of public service corporations. Every honestly managed railway will gain and not lose by the policy.

The great need of the hour from the standpoint of the general public is the need for better transportation facilities with the least possible delay. Ample, safe and rapid transportation facilities are even more necessary than cheap transportation.

We who believe in steady and healthy progress stand unanimously for the new era of justice, purity, and of fair dealing on the part of railroads with stockholders, passengers and shippers.

As a matter of course we shall punish any criminal whom we can convict under the law, but we have no intention of confounding the innocent with the guilty.

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The movement to regulate railways by law has come. The people of this country have made up their minds to exercise a closer control over all kinds of public service corporations. Every honestly managed railway will gain and not lose by the policy.

The great need of the hour from the standpoint of the general public is the need for better transportation facilities with the least possible delay. Ample, safe and rapid transportation facilities are even more necessary than cheap transportation.

We who believe in steady and healthy progress stand unanimously for the new era of justice, purity, and of fair dealing on the part of railroads with stockholders, passengers and shippers.

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SHOULD RULE ROADS

PRESIDENT ASKS FEDERAL CONTROL OF RAIL LINES.

Would Establish Supervision Analogous to That of Banks—Laws Needed to Restore Trust—Much Overcapitalization Talk Baseless.

At Indianapolis on Memorial Day President Roosevelt delivered the principal address at the unveiling of a monument to General Henry H. Lawton. The speech was devoted to a discussion of railway problems, and incidentally paid a warm tribute to Oliver Morton, the war Governor of Indiana.

The President in his address came out in favor of control by the Federal Government of all railroads doing an interstate business, and also said that it would not be amiss to demand Government supervision of all purely State roads as well, since the latter, as mail carriers, are in a measure responsible to the national Government.

The President would establish a system of supervision analogous to that exercised over national banks, and by extending that public confidence in railroads will not be fully restored until such a supervision is legalized by congressional enactment.

The Chief Executive stated that much of the talk of overcapitalization of railroads now going on in this country is without foundation in fact, and that in the consensus of opinion of investors, the total value of stock and bonds is greater than their total face value, notwithstanding the "water" that has been injected

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is acknowledged to be the most successful remedy in the country for those painful ailments peculiar to women.

For more than 30 years it has been curing Female Complaints, such as Indigestion, and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and consequent Spinal Weakness, Backache, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life.

Records show that it has cured more cases of Female Trouble than any other remedy known.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound dissolves and expels tumors at an early stage of development, dragging pus and matter from pain, weight, and headache are relieved and permanently cured by its use.

It corrects irregularities or painful functions, weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Nervous Prostration, Headache, General Debility, also, Dizziness, Faintness, Extreme Lassitude, "Don't care and want to be left alone" feeling, Irritability, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Flatulency, Melancholia or the "Blues." These are sure indications of female weakness or some organic derangement.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a most excellent remedy.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. for advice. She is the Mrs. Pinkham who has been advising sick women free of charge for more than twenty years, and before that she assisted her mother-in-law, Lydia E. Pinkham, in advising. Thus she is well qualified to guide sick women back to health. Her advice is free and always helpful.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM

WHEN A GIRL'S IN LOVE.

There's Trouble Ahead if She Be of the Spoiled Type.

When the girl who knows better than most other girls in love she is so self-obliterated that she makes huge mistakes which tinge her whole life with bitterness. Rather than listen to the impression her sweetheart makes upon her parents, or hearken to the counsel they give her, she trusts to her own judgment. And though there may be a hundred reasons against an alliance with the man she believes has won her love, no power on earth will turn her from her determination to be his.

AFRAID OF PARALYSIS

A NERVOUS SUFFERER CURED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

The Medicine That Makes Rich, Red Blood and Perfect Nerves.

Why are nervous people invariably pale people?

The answer to that question explains why a remedy that acts on the blood can cure nervous troubles.

It explains why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are also for nervous people.

It is because of the intimate relation between the red corpuscles in the blood and the health of the nerves.

The nervous system receives its nourishment through the blood. Let the blood become thin, weak and colorless and the nerves are starved.

The absurd pitch to which child work has attained is responsible for the average and self-education of the twentieth century daughter.

Very often it is the mother who unfairly blames to blame. They adore their little girls too much and praise their cleverness too openly for the child's good.

To blame modern education for this sad lapse from the time-honored relation held by mothers and daughters throughout the ages would be unfair.

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A STUDY IN "SPARKS"

When is a Diamond Not to Be Classified as a Precious Stone?

When is a diamond not a precious stone? asks the Boston Transcript. This question was involved in a recent hearing which occurred in the appraiser's office at Boston. It involved the classification for duty of an importation of diamonds intended for industrial purposes.

These particular diamonds were to be used as bearings in electric motors. The diamonds were brownish in color and each had one surface cut and polished. Duty was assessed upon them at the rate of 10 per cent ad valorem, but the importers claimed free entry for them, contending that they were what is known in trade as "port," that is diamonds which are used exclusively for industrial purposes.

The preponderance of the evidence showed that at the present time the diamonds in the condition that they were imported would not be known as rose diamonds, and that they cannot be commercially cut and adapted to jewelry purposes in this country.

The treasury department has decided in favor of the protestants; the officials here taking the ground that for tariff purposes the department is concerned only with the question as to how the diamonds in question would have been regarded at the time the tariff act of 1897 was passed. It is held that present conditions are not material to the case, and that therefore it is not of importance whether or not, in view of the continuous advance in the price of all grades of diamonds during the last ten years, the better qualities of port could be cut into the form of rose diamonds.

It was held that this particular importation of diamonds at Boston was intended for industrial purposes and would have been known in 1897 as "port," and that therefore they are so to be regarded to-day. This entitles them to free entry and the 10 per cent duty exacted of the importers at Boston will be returned to them as a result of this decision.

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WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Three companies of grizzled "Johnnie Rebs," armed with muskets and sabers which they one day used against the national government, marched up Pennsylvania avenue under a special permit from the district commissioners, stacked their antiquated arms outside the President's office in the White house grounds, deposited their tattered battle flags, planted the Stars and Stripes, which had headed their picturesque column, and marched in to be received by the President of the United States with a handshake and a smile as hearty as any he ever has given to veterans who wore the blue.

The mission of these Southern veterans was to invite the President to Nashville.

It was said to be the first time that Confederate veterans in their old gray uniforms, bearing arms and carrying the tattered flags of the Confederacy, preceded by the Star Spangled Banner, ever marched up Pennsylvania avenue.

Be that as it may, the sight was a picturesque one and it could hardly have been witnessed in the capital of any other country on earth.

Nothing could better have illustrated the obliteration of the passions of the war time than this advent of white haired Confederate soldiers in the capital of the nation received by the President, although they were in the uniforms which stamped them as having resisted the authority of the national government with arms.

They were enthusiastically welcomed by the Southerners in Washington, and particularly the ladies, but even those friendly greetings were as nothing to that of scores of Union soldiers who are still to be found everywhere about the capital, and who welcomed their old antagonists with a perfect fusillade of Yankee cheers, the shouts being answered with somewhat husky reminiscences of the famous "Rebel yell."

The first co-operative experiment ever tried in the nation's capital is an attempt by the 35,000 government employees of Washington to reduce the excessive cost of living by organizing a co-operative department store.

A preliminary organization has been formed and plans are now being perfected. The co-operative societies of England and Australia are to be models. The army, navy and the civil service co-operative societies of London have attained world-wide reputation for their success, and a special committee is now in communication with their members to get details.

During the past ten years the cost of living in Washington has increased from 17 to 25 per cent, while the salaries of government employees have remained stationary. The consequence is that government employees are paying for family needs.

They say if this terrible prosperity continues they will be ground into the earth. The plan for the new store is to sell the goods at current market rates, and then to return the profit to members. Ten per cent will be set aside as a sinking fund to improve the store. An experienced man will be chosen for manager and will be paid

Increase in the price of meat, alleged to be due to the action of the big packing establishments in refusing to pay commission men and stock raisers for animals which fail to pass the government inspection required by the new meat inspection law, will, in all probability, cause debate and may bring about legislation in the next Congress.

The action of the packers is expected to arouse particularly those members of Congress who have insisted that the packers should pay the cost of the meat inspection, for which Congress now appropriates \$5,000,000 annually. One of the arguments used against this proposal has been the allegation that the packers would at once shift the cost of the inspection to the cattle raisers.

Now that the packers propose to shift the loss from condemned carcasses while at the same time they profit by the advertisement of the government guaranty of the wholesomeness of their products the proponents of the plan to make them pay for the government inspection insist they have an argument.

Senators Beveridge of Indiana and Gallinger of New Hampshire have already promised to renew the fight in the next Congress.

The government's definition of whiskey was settled finally by President Roosevelt, when he approved a decision of the Attorney General upholding the opinion of Dr. H. W. Wiley, chemist of the Agricultural Department.

That is, that all so-called whiskeys shall be labeled just what they are, while the straight or unmodified product is the only one to be labeled whiskey. The decision is made under the pure food law and will affect 90 per cent of commercial whiskey.

After the first of July no special delivery stamp will be required to expedite a letter through the postoffice. Ten cents' worth of postage stamps of any denomination will make the letter "special." It is to be hoped that when the ruling goes into effect the department will take some pains to redeem its implied promise. As managed at present, the payment of ten cents scarcely secures as rapid delivery as the ordinary letter enjoys in many foreign countries.

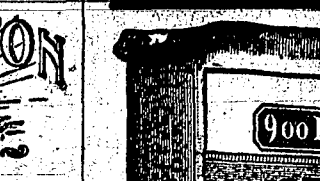
Secretary of War Taft has made public a letter from the President ordering him to cause physical tests of field officers of the line to determine their ability in horsemanship. The President says he has personally observed some of these officers who were unable to ride even a few miles at an increased gait.

He suggests that the tests should be thorough and should consist of a ride of not less than fifteen miles, at least ten miles of which should be at the trot and gallop.

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Nah—How do you like that young Mr. Elah?

Fan—O, he's such a cold blooded proposition!



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CASTORIA

900 DROPS

ALCOHOL 2 PER CENT. Vegetable Preparation. Laxative. Stimulating the Bowels and Regulating the Stomach and Bile.

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion. Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic.

NOT NARCOTIC.

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Facsimile Signature of CHARLES H. FLETCHER, NEW YORK.

AGE 35 months old. 35 DROPS = 35 CENTS.

Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act.

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

The Chequers Inn, Osmotherley, is a relic of the old coaching days, but it is now famed for its fire, which has never been out for more than 100 years and is a very good example of a fire.

This huge fire is kept continually burning by peat or turf from the Yorkshire moors. An excellent tea is provided for visitors, the chief duty being the griddle cakes. These put gloves like red embers on a red tiled floor, the griddle being suspended from a bar above, the whole looking most quaint and picturesque. The exterior of the inn is most unpretentious, and Old World-looking as it nestles alone on the Yorkshire moors.

68, BUT PERFECTLY WELL.

The Happy Experience of a New Castle, Pa. Woman.

Mrs. John Mansfield, 614 South Jefferson street, New Castle, Pa., says: "For years I was running down with kidney trouble, without knowing what it was, and finally got so bad I was given up. The urinary passages were painful, sometimes very profuse, my limbs, feet and ankles bloated dreadfully, and sometimes my whole body. My heart tripped and I had another spasm. A week's treatment with Doan's Kidney Pills helped me and a few boxes cured me. At 68 I am strong and well."

Crawford Avalanche.

O. P. A. M. R. Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One Year.....\$1.00
Six Months......50
Three Months......25

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JUNE 13

The Grand Army of the Republic.

Day by day their ranks are thinning, one by one they disappear, And at each succeeding roll call, fewer voices answer, "Here!"

Still their regiments are marching—many march with noiseless tread, And no bugles sound "assembly" in the bivouac of the dead.

Glorious tales of gallant service echo still on every hand; Charge and siege and bitter hardship—comrades lost on sea and land.

Now a reunited nation joins to bless the honored dead, Though forgetful of the living who have like wise fought and bled.

Hats are reverently lifted to the heroes here;

Lift them to the living heroes—halt them all with cheer on cheer.

Not for long will they be with us; soon each regiment will be

Tented here beneath the blossoms of the land it helped to free.

But today the drums are muffled and the flag at half mast waves,

Keeping green dead heroes' memories as the grass above their graves.

Still another weary winter shrouded in the snow they lay;

Now we bring them crowns and garlands of the loveliest blooms of May.

Let them rest in honored slumber, while their praise, from shore to shore,

Eighty million throats are swelling—we are free forevermore!

The Civil War at a Glance.

By Walton Williams.

The American civil war was the greatest conflict in the history of the human race. The American Revolutionary war, which lasted nearly twice as long, was a series of mere skirmishes compared with the struggle of the early sixties. Battles were fought during the civil war, now known only to the mustiest of historians or to local tradition or recollection, which exceeded in the forces engaged and surpassed in the carnage resulting some of the most important actions during the struggle for independence.

The number of battles fought greatly exceeded the number incident to any single European war. The firing line was a thousand miles long. Nearly 4,000,000 men were engaged. More than 500,000 men were killed in action or died from wounds or disease. In practically every respect the war of 1861-65 was the biggest and bloodiest of all time.

This stupendous struggle embraced so many ramifications of incident that a complete history of the whole is utterly impossible. Historians have been able only to "hit the high spots" for want of space and lack of time and endurance to sift and chronicle all the interesting facts.

We do not know even how many battles were fought. This can be only approximated. In the government's "Chronological List of Battles" the number exceeds 2,800. But the bureau of pensions has an alphabetical list of engagements, including skirmishes and such other minor actions as were deemed sufficiently important to note. This list contains more than 6,800 engagements.

About 2,800,000 Union soldiers were enlisted during the war. The Confederate records are very incomplete, many of them having been lost or destroyed. It is estimated that the numbers engaged on that side of the conflict were not far short of 700,000 men. These figures do not include the considerable numbers of irregular combatants on each side, many of whom were not officially enrolled.

War department records show 359,528 deaths from all causes in the Union armies during the war. In proportion to strength of forces engaged the Confederate losses were equally severe. In the absence of definite records any estimate, however, must be a mere guess. In the Union armies 67,059 men were killed in battle, 43,011 died of wounds received in action, and 224,586 died of disease incident to service. Of those killed in battle 4,142 were commissioned officers. The number of Union men who died while prisoners of war was 29,498. Union States military authorities executed 267 men would have been executed many more but for the humane intervention of Abraham Lincoln. The Confederates executed four officers and sixty men of the Union forces.

It is most remarkable fact that in the four years of this mighty conflict only one man was executed for "political" reasons by a Union general. In New Orleans a man named Mumford pulled down a flag of the United States after the city had been captured, but before it was occupied by the Federal forces. General Benjamin F. Butler, who was in command of the occupying force, caused Mumford to be hanged.

According to circumstances. A man never talks much about the execution of a man who has been hanged for pulling down a flag of the United States after the city had been captured, but before it was occupied by the Federal forces. General Benjamin F. Butler, who was in command of the occupying force, caused Mumford to be hanged.

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Skidoo Pathmasters.

Lansing, Mich., May 23. Governor Warner to-day signed a bill that ends the system under which the farmers of the state have built and repaired their roads since the days of the territorial government.

The bill was introduced by Senator Ely, himself a farmer. In the earlier days all farmers paid their road taxes by working a given number of days on the roads with their teams. Then, as the counties were settled and the farmers became more prosperous many of them accepted the option of paying their taxes in money. But the system was always far from being satisfactory, because there were often scores of pathmasters in a single township, and they built and worked roads independently of each other, sometimes intelligently, sometimes otherwise.

The new law abolishes the office of pathmaster, and requires that in every organized township all road taxes must be paid in money. Each township is made a single road district. Two funds are created, a road repair fund and a permanent improvement fund. All road work shall be done under the supervision of one township road inspector who shall have one assistant. The town meeting annually shall designate the amount to be raised for the roads, but it shall not exceed 50 cents on each one hundred dollars valuation.

Free to all Ministers.

I will send two bottles of Warner's White Wine of Tar free to any Minister who will send us an order for one dozen each from your dealer. For sale at Central Drug Store. Dr. C. D. Wagner, Coldwater, Mich.

The Fate of Zion City.

More and more plainly as the days pass does it appear that the death of Dr. Dowie was the death knell of Zion. That was a city founded on a personal ality, created by the will of an Elijah out of a dream, and now the hour of awakening seems at hand. Never a business proposition founded and conducted, in fact, in defiance of all business laws, the efforts of the receiver and federal courts to conduct it on business lines seems all but hopeless.

Dowie was Zion. His voice called his people to the bleak sand dunes and prairies of the north shore, and while they followed him they ignored hunger and poverty, the freezing winds and the burning sun. But with the old leader vanished the old neo-man-made creed and vision made city must be added to the number that since the world began have sprung up and perished with their founder.—Chicago Evening Post.

To Cure LaGrippe in 48 Hours.

No remedy equals Warner's White Wine of Tar. Syrup for this terrible and fatal disease. If taken thoroughly and in time, it will cure a case in 48 hours and for the cough that follows LaGrippe, it never fails to give relief. For sale at Central Drug Store.

Parties wishing to enter a newspaper office at this season of the year should be governed by the following rules: Advance to the door and give three distinct raps or kick the door down. The devil will attend to your alarm. You will give him your name, postoffice address and the amount you are owing for the paper. He will admit you. You will advance to the middle of the room and address the editor with the following counsels: "Extend your right hand about two feet from the body with the thumb and index finger clasping a one-dollar bill, which will drop into the extended hand of the editor, at the same time saying: 'Were you looking for me?'"

The editor will clasp your hand and the bill and say, "For you." After giving him all the news of your locality you will be permitted to retire after our 'devil' has brushed off your hat.

The Canadian government has notified the postoffice department at Washington that it will not be possible for the Canadian postal department to handle second class mail matter sent to that country from the United States by either express or freight and mailed there, as suggested by American postmasters. In his letter the Canadian postmaster general, Mr. Lemieux, says: "The department has come to the conclusion that it will be absolutely impossible to continue the remailing privilege except at the rate of postage between the two countries—4c, 4 cents per pound." Postmaster General Meyer says that as soon as a specific case of refusal by the Canadian government to handle American second class matter is called to his attention he will be forced, in the circumstances, to issue an order declining to handle Canadian publications in this country at the second class rate.

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Johannesburg Jottings.

The farmers are getting busy, so are the mosquitoes. Our parks are open to the public, and large enough to accommodate any number of people.

H. Dudd and family spent last Sunday at the home of L. Jensen near Gaylord.

John Sorenson of Grayling was in our village last Friday on business, but took time to call on a few of his many friends.

Sim Lewis had the pleasure of entertaining his father from Lapeer for a few days last week.

DIED—At his home in this village, Friday morning, May 7th, Ephraim Braley. Funeral services were held at the residence and conducted by Rev. Elsey of Hetherton. He leaves a wife and three small children to mourn his loss.

Miss Lizzie Harris, formerly a resident of our village, but now an attendant in the asylum at Flint, Mich., is spending her vacation at the home of her sister, Mrs. Allen Welsh.

P. F. Reuss, our celebrated fern dealer, after an absence of several months, returned to his home in our village last Thursday. He expects his family to join him this week.

Theodore Guttridge, one of our popular druggists, turned farmer for a short time and planted eighteen acres of potatoes on his farm near Gaylord. He returned last Sunday and is now dispensing drugs in his usual way.

George Woods of Waters, manager of the machinery in the Vencer Factory, moved his family into the residence vacated by E. A. Moore, one day last week.

Messrs. Lewis and Freiburg are clearing twenty acres on their new farm west of town for potatoes. Dell Ray has the contract.

Mrs. Stiles of Big Rock and Miss Wiggins of Hillman were shopping in our city last Saturday.

Jerry Levely lost a valuable horse and colt one day last week.

The ladies turned out last week and renewed our church. The walls were tinted and the interior now presents a beautiful appearance.

A large and attentive audience attended the song service conducted by the C. E. society last Sunday evening. **UNCLE JOSH.**

Lovell's Locals.

Charles Ward has bought of the T. E. Douglas Co. 72 forty's, at ten dollars per acre.

Dr. Underhill bought 80 acres of Mrs. Minnie Carrier, consideration five hundred dollars. The Dr. knows what he is about. He has also bought an up-to-date stump puller that is on the way here.

Charles W. Miller has done a good job pulling stumps on the Miller farm.

W. R. Love sold his place to E. S. Houghton. We were informed it went in with the Ward purchase.

T. E. Lewis and wife were calling on Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Miller Thursday last. **DAN.**

Beaver Creek Breezes.

Mrs. Montgomery and sister, Miss Nokon returned to Chicago last week. They will be missed by their many friends.

Mr. Frickey returned from Chicago this week with a handsome team for the Montgomery cattle ranch.

Misses Laura London and Martha Knibbs are visiting here this week.

H. Moon and son Floyd are shearing sheep for N. Michelson at Houghton lake this week.

It looks to me as if the courting customs had changed since I was young.

Our popular teacher, Mr. Marks, has declined to accept another term of school. He has been the best teacher the Union school has ever had and the patrons will be sorry to see him go.

We think the Crawford County Telephone Co. should have paid their outstanding debts before contracting any more as we are paying a heavy assessment on the shares now, without any show of ever getting anything in return, is the opinion of one stockholder.

We are having a splendid Sunday School here this summer, with H. E. Moon for superintendent and he is drawing a large crowd every Sunday with his good work.

There will be a social dance at the home of Mr. Skingley tomorrow evening. All invited. Ladies bring luncheon.

DIED—In Beaver Creek, Tuesday morning, William H. Sullivan, aged 50 years. He came to Beaver Creek from Chicago a few days ago with the intention of locating here. His body was sent to Chicago on the night train Tuesday.

Toward the cheerful home the children gather "as clouds and as doves to their windows," while from the home which is the abode of discontent, strife and trouble, they fly forth as vultures to rend their prey. The class of men who disturb and distress the world are not those who are born and nurtured amid the hallowed influence of Christian homes, but rather those whose earthly life has been a scene of a trouble and vexation—who have started wrong in the pilgrimage, and whose course is one of disaster to themselves and trouble to those around them.

The Maid, the Moon and Mackinac.

A Real Love Story. A delightful romance of a young business man of Buffalo and an ideal summer girl with lustrous eyes and glowing cheeks. This story is enacted while en route on a D. & C. steamer and at Mackinac Island. It tells, in an interesting way, what was seen by the moon, and a little bird heard in the land where cool, bracing breezes always blow. Sent to any address for a two-cent stamp.

A. A. SCHANTZ, Gen. Mgr., may16,5w Detroit, Mich.

Consumption.

My wife was troubled with weak lungs. The disease far advanced. She has taken four bottles of Warner's White Wine of Tar and is nearly well. Rev. J. B. Fly, Brooklyn Sta. Mo. For sale at Central Drug Store.

Down the St. Lawrence.

through the 1,600 islands, running the Rapids, past Montreal, and quaint Quebec, to the far famed Saguenay river, 800 miles of varied scenery, by boat, with every comfort and convenience. Can this delightful summer outing be surpassed? If you are arranging your vacation trip consider this, and ask your nearest ticket agent or write, H. Foster Chaffee, A. G. P. A., R. & O. N. Co., Toronto Canada. may16-5w

Friday, June 14, will be the one hundred and thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the stars and stripes as the flag of the United States, to which fact the American Flag Association calls attention. The association was formed in 1897 to promote reverence for and to prevent the desecration of the flag. It also urges the display of the national colors. The governors of a number of states have called attention to the anniversary, and mayors of cities have urged the display of the red, white and blue.

The Magic No. 3.

Number three is a wonderful mascot for Geo. T. Durand, of Cedar Grove, Mo., according to a letter which reads: "After much suffering with liver and kidney trouble, and becoming greatly discouraged by the failure to find relief, I tried Electric Bitters, and as a result I am a well man today. The first bottle relieved, and three bottles completed the cure." Guaranteed best remedy for stomach, liver and kidney troubles, by L. Fournier, druggist, Soc.

A Fortunate Texan.

Mr. E. W. Goodloe, of 107 St. Louis St., Dallas, Tex., says: "In the past year I have become acquainted with Dr. King's New Life Pills, and no laxative I ever before tried so effectually disposes of malaria and biliousness." They don't grind or gripe. 25c. at L. Fournier's drug store.

EXCURSION FARES

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION

Very low fares to Norfolk, Va., for the Jamestown Exposition in effect until Nov. 30th. Choice of various routes going and returning. Liberal limits and stop-over privileges.

NEW ENGLAND OLD-HOME WEEK

BOSTON, July 29 to Aug. 4 1907. Tickets on sale July 25th to 28th inclusive. Liberal limits and stop-overs. A splendid opportunity to visit "The City of the Universe" with its historic buildings and environs.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., JULY 15-20, 1907

Annual convention of the B. P. O. E. Tickets on sale July 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th. Liberal limits and stop-overs. Fares not confined to Elks only, but are open to every body wishing to visit the "Quaker City."

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., JULY 9-13, 1907

The Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar will be held at Saratoga Springs. Tickets on sale July 3d to 7th, inclusive. Fares open to all.

WINONA ASSEMBLY WINONA LAKE

Tickets now on sale.

LAKE ORION BIBLE CONFERENCE

ORION, MICH., July 18th to 28th inclusive. Tickets on sale July 18th to 22d, good returning until July 29th.

EPWORTH LEAGUE CONVENTION

LUDINGTON, MICH. Tickets on sale July 18th, 19th, 23d, 25th, and 27th, good returning until August 27th.

Sunday Excursions

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JUNE 13

Local and Neighborhood News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

Dairy butter South Side Market.

Tomorrow is Flag Day. Show your colors.

Base ball today, at 3:30 P. M. Grayling vs. Wolverine. Turn-out.

FOR SALE—A new cheffonin. MRS. L. J. MARTIN.

Fishing Tackle at Fournier's.

If you have a garden, buy a Planet Junior No. 4. The Best tool made.

A guaranteed gold watch given away absolutely free at Hathaway's.

House and rooms to rent. Enquire at MRS. W. METCALF. jun13-2t

Highest market price paid for hides BRADLEY & SPRAGUE.

Given free, a solution to the butter question at South Side Market.

Base Ball Goods at Fournier's.

Good work is reported at the new test well. The drill is now down several hundred feet.

A new line of bracelets, hat pins, fobs, watches and silverware just in at Hathaway's.

C. W. Amidon has completed the foundation for another big steel refuse burner at the band mill.

FOR SALE—A gasoline stove also a small heater. Inquire at jun13-2t MRS. W. METCALF.

Look up our subscription offers, and arrange for your next years reading at once.

There were forest fires in every direction from the village Sunday and Monday, fanned by brisk winds.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

George Mahon came home from the University last week for a vacation to the 22 inst.

Read Hathaway's ad, then hunt up your old jewelry, or bring in your watch or clock to be repaired.

Buy Fishing Tackle at Fournier's.

A freight wreck between Wolverine and Vandervliet Monday delayed the mail from the north several hours.

A wreck near Vassar Saturday night delayed the Sunday morning mail here six hours.

Go and hear the "Ideal Entertainers" and help the Epworth League, Tuesday night.

Don't forget to go and hear the "Ideal Entertainers" at the opera house June 18.

FOR SALE—House with seven rooms, best location in town. Inquire at my office. may23-3w A. P. W. BECKER.

Our Carriage paint together with a little elbow grease can make a wonderful change in your buggy.

T. W. SORENSON.

Fishing Tackle, fresh and new at Fournier's.

Stop and see the gold watch in Hathaway's window to be given away free. Optical work credited on watch contest.

All Rebecca's are requested to meet at their hall Sunday at 9:30 A. M. to attend the Memorial service.

MYRTLE CORWIN, N. G.

FOR SALE—A good six-year old mare—due to foal in July. Weight about 1400. E. L. BABBITT, Grayling, Mich.

A street fakir called a big crowd on the corner last week, with his gift of gab, in selling cheap cutlery and sundries.

To our advance paid subscribers we will send the New York Tribune Farmer for 50 cents. Regular price \$1.00 and worth five to any progressive farmer.

Base Ball Goods for Men and Boys at Fournier's.

My Friend—Would you be kind enough to return the fishing outfit pilloined from my woodshed and thereby avoid a call by Mr. Sheriff.

V. SALLING.

John Rouse, of Bay City, was in town the last of the week on his regular business trip. He has not grown a day older, is jolly as ever, as welcome as usual.

J. L. Watts was arrested last week for an assault on Andrew Mortenson of Beaver Creek, with intent to kill. The time for the examination was fixed for today.

The Ladies' Aid of the M. E. church will hold their regular monthly business meeting at the home of Mrs. Hammond, tomorrow afternoon. The usual lunch will be served.

Mrs. C. J. Hathaway has been quite seriously sick for the last two weeks, but is able to be around again. Her recovery was more rapid as her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ivory of Orion, were with her.

Fresh fish at Bradley & Sprague's market Friday.

F. O. Peck who has been seriously sick for the past week, is reported somewhat better as we go to press.

Home cured corn beef for sale at the new market in the old postoffice building.

On account of the absence of the pastor, there will be no service at the Danish church for the next two Sundays.

Among the numerous other attractions of the Fourth of July celebration, there will be a dance at the opera house afternoon and evening.

Mrs. C. W. Wright attended the G. A. R. encampment at Bay City this week as a delegate from the W. R. C. of Grayling.

L. Collen has bought the restaurant near the Mercantile Co's. store, of E. Brown. Mr. Brown and family removed to Owosso, Tuesday.

Delevan Smith and wife, Adelbert Pond and wife, D. S. Waldron and O. Palmer attended the State encampment G. A. R., at Bay City this week.

The committee for the Fourth of July celebration has made arrangements for a balloon ascension, also engaged the Alba band for the occasion.

The leaders this week are the same as last. Edna Brown, Goldie Pond, Joe Brick and Sylvia Royce. This contest will soon close, and now is the time to do your hustling.

Having sold the photo gallery, to give possession June 20, those having photos here will please call for them before that date.

MRS. L. J. MARTIN.

The Ladies' Aid in connection with the M. P. church (south side) will meet at the home of Mrs. Nelson on Thursday afternoon, June 20 at 2:30 o'clock. All the members are requested to attend.

The Epworth League are putting electric lights in the M. E. church, which are expected to be in place next Sunday evening. It will be a great improvement over the oil chandeliers.

A load of logs on side track near the planing mill caught fire from a train and was run under the engine filling hydrant and flooded out, Monday morning. An alarm was turned in, but the department not needed.

Mesdames Harrington, Oaks and Wilson attended the encampment at Bay City this week, representing the ladies of the G. A. R. of this place. Mr. Harrington goes with them and with his wife will visit friends at Midland before they return.

Children's Day exercises will be held in the M. P. church (south side) on Sunday evening, June 16, beginning at 6:30, standard time. A good program has been provided for the occasion. All are cordially invited to come and spend an evening with the children.

The Citizens Band gave one of their popular concerts in the band stand in the court house park last Friday evening. It was the first night of the season when it was pleasant to be out, and more than 500 of our citizens took advantage of it, to enjoy the air and music.

A banner was strung across Michigan avenue last Saturday, inscribed "Base Ball Tomorrow." It was a gratuitous insult to the Christian people of the village, who are opposed to the desecration of the day, though a majority may believe it right, even if it be contrary to law.

Last Sunday morning the Presbyterian church was beautifully decorated with evergreens and flowers for the observance of Children's Day. The service was largely attended and very pleasant, the little ones exhibiting much interest and careful training. In the evening the M. E. church was crowded for their similar service which is manifestly a correct training for their future good.

Rev. A. C. Kildegaard and wife left on the Monday morning train for Kimbalton, Iowa, where they will attend the annual convention of the Danish Evangelical church of America, from June 12 to 17. After which they will visit his parents, Kansas, and from there, enroute home, will stop at Gardner, Ill., to visit her parents. They bear the good wishes of our people for a pleasant trip.

Corn is the most valuable crop raised in the United States, cotton comes second, hay third, wheat fourth, oats fifth, potatoes sixth barley seventh. Probably the most neglected crop and the one that is capable of the largest increase of value is the hay crop.

"Tell me, doctor," asked the ambitious young disciple of Galen eagerly, "what was the most dangerous case you ever had?" "In confidence, now that I am about to retire from practice," answered the veteran physician frankly, "I will confess that it was my medicine case."—Puck.

Foolish men imagine that because judgement for an evil thing is delayed there is no justice, but only accident, here below. Judgement for an evil thing is many times delayed, some day or two, some century or two, but it is as sure as life, it is as sure as death.—Carlyle.

One of those unreasonable men, who takes a newspaper a year or two and then sends it back "refused" was sued by an up state editor a short time ago, and the judge gave a verdict for the plaintiff of full amount and costs. The court decided that notice to discontinue was not sufficient if the subscriber was in arrears. He must pay first.

THE REASON WHY

Gilt edge creamery butter is superior to all other butter is because the cream is furnished by practical up-to-date farmers using hand separators. Years of experimenting all over the world has proved that there is no way of removing the impurities from milk or cream except by running the milk through a separator.

When anyone tells you that butter made from the old fashioned gravity raised cream is just as good, don't let them impose on you. If your grocer can not supply you, insist on him doing so or call at the factory. Use gilt edge creamery butter for purity and quality.

Mfg. by H. R. NELSON, GRAYLING, MICH.

Auditor General Bradley has received from the railroad companies during the past month and deposited in the treasury about three millions of dollars, and the balance in the Michigan strong box on the first of May was over seven million, without a dollar of indebtedness against the state from any source. The auditor general reports the railroad taxes for this year, now practically all collected, and the operation of the law with its penalty provisions, for delinquency is justifying the wisdom of the legislature that framed it.

Chas. W. Ward of Queens, Long Island, who is a native of Michigan and a frequent visitor to Saginaw, has just given a \$2,500 commission to E. I. Couese, of New York, the painter of Indian pictures and who is one of the most distinguished sons of Saginaw. The commission is to paint the portrait of the old Chippewa chief, Shoppenagon's. Mr. Ward's father was one of the pioneer lumbermen of the state, and he himself has spent much time in the old pine woods. A wish to preserve the features of one of the last of a great Michigan tribe that has almost entirely disappeared, through the work of an artist of high rank, prompted him to his purpose. Mr. Couese, who is now in the city, will go to Grayling, which is Shoppenagon's home, and in the natural environment and setting of the AuSable river country, seek the inspiration for his work. The sittings will be at Grayling.

Methodist Church.

Regular services morning and evening.

Electric lights have been put in the church and on Sunday evening at 7:30 the pastor will preach on "More light" or "Man in a state of nature, the Jewish hierarchy and the Christian Dispensation." Members of the Masonic fraternity will find things familiar to them.

All are cordially invited and according to an ancient custom in all churches you will be requested to deposit a quarter of a dollar or a dime or a penny to aid the repair funds of the church.

In the morning there will be the annual memorial sermon for the "Odd Fellows" who will attend church in a body.

Remarkable Rescue.

That truth is stranger than fiction, has once more been demonstrated in the little town of Fedora, Tenn., the residence of C. V. Pepper. He writes: "I was in bed, entirely disabled with hemorrhages of the lungs and throat. Doctors failed to help me, and all hope had fled when I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery. Then instant relief came. The coughing soon ceased, the bleeding diminished rapidly, and in three weeks I was able to go to work." Guaranteed for coughs and colds. 50c. and \$1.00 at L. Fournier's drug store. Trial bottle free.

Presbyterian Church.

Sabbath, June 10th.

10:30 A. M. Preaching.

11:30 A. M. Sabbath School.

6:30 P. M. C. E. Meeting. Topic—

"Who are slaves and who are free men?" (A temperance meeting.) Instead of the evening sermon the pastor will give a short address at the C. E. meeting.

7:30 P. M. Thursday evening meeting. Subject Sunday School lesson.

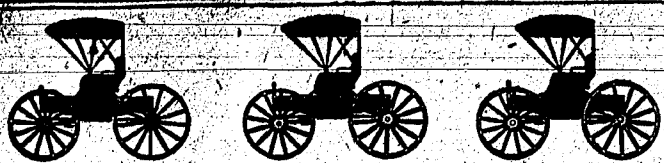
All cordially invited to attend these services.

State Salt Inspector Emery has submitted his report showing the quantity of salt inspected in the several districts in the state during April, as follows: District No. 1, 17,496; district No. 2, 53,188; district No. 3, 125,667; district No. 4, 171,138; district No. 5, 103,075; district No. 6, 82,839; bulk salt, 62,326; total, 615,729.

He Fired the Stick.

"I have fired the walking stick I've carried over 40 years, on account of a sore that resisted every kind of treatment, until I tried Bucklen's Arnica Salve; that has healed the sore and made me a happy man," writes John Garrett, of North Mills, N. C. Guaranteed for Piles, Burns, etc., by L. Fournier, druggist. 25c.

Cedar Point, a summer resort near Sandusky, O., will be the scene of the national convention of United Spanish War Veterans, Sept. 9, 10 and 11. The change has been made, it is stated because of the inability of Oklahoma City, Okla., to fulfill promises made pertaining to arrangements for the convention. President Roosevelt, who will visit Canton to attend the McKinley monument dedication, will be asked to spend a day with the vets.



Carriage Paint.

The enjoyment of a Buggy ride does not only depend on the horse and carriage, but also the looks. If your buggy is shabby and unpainted it makes a bad appearance. This buggy can be made to look good, if you use

B. P. S. Gloss Carriage Paint

This is better than the

ORDINARY KIND

It is ground in a hard durable Varnish and without adulterations. Made to withstand the hardest usage and exposure.

Will dry hard and with a beautiful Gloss. This paint is manufactured by men who know how.

Price is no more than cheaper kinds.

60 cents per quart.

Sorenson's Furniture Store.

A FULL LINE OF

Staple and Fancy Groceries

Fruits and Vegetables

IN SEASON.

Orders For Campers Promptly Filled

CONNINE & CO.

The Boom Continues!

Lots sold on monthly payments.

Brink's Addition on the South side had more dwelling houses built on it in the past two years than any other two additions in the village of Grayling.

Don't Pay Rent! Get Yourself a Home!

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

W. F. BRINK.

An Elegant 15 Jewel Guaranteed

GOLD WATCH

given away absolutely free!

To the person receiving the largest number of votes in this contest.

For each 25 cents purchase you will be given a ticket; \$1.00 four tickets etc., to be credited to yourself or friend. Each ticket entitles you to one vote.

As soon as a certain number of tickets have been disposed of, the one having the highest number of votes will receive the watch Absolutely Free. A committee will report highest vote each week.

NOW is the time to buy that watch or clock, chain, ring, bracelet, or silverware.

Bring in your repair work and help yourself or friend to get the watch. You have been intending to have your eyes fitted. DO IT NOW.

C. J. HATHAWAY,

Graduate Optician, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

CHANGE OF TIME

ON THE

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

SUNDAY JUNE 16

FOR DETAILS CONSULT LOCAL TICKET AGENTS

OUR ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies' Shirt Waists

is still as complete as ever. A complete showing in Lawn and Silk Waists, in both long and short sleeves in the very latest styles.

Long Silk Gloves

in Black, White and Tan.

Long Kid Gloves

in 12 and 16 button lengths,

at \$2.25 and \$3.00.



LADIES' SKIRTS.

Our line this season is larger than ever. The very latest styles in Black Voils, Panamas, Gray Mixtures and Plaid, and Blues and Browns.

ADLER "COLLEGE" SUITS.

We sell the famous Adler "College" Suits. You will admit that you never saw such high class clothes before. Suits equal the best custom made.

"QUEEN QUALITY"

Shoes and Oxfords for ladies. Handsomer shoes were never made than the new styles we are now showing. The largest line of Shoes and Oxfords in the very latest styles ever shown in town.

SOFT HATS.

Latest shades and shapes, at \$1.00 to \$3.00. Mens' new soft Shirts, Neck-Wear, Fancy Hose.

DO YOU TRADE WITH US?

If not, we are both losing money. It will surprise you how far we can make your money go. Try it!

Grayling Mercantile Co.,

Drugs. Patent Medicines.

Central Drug Store

"Fishing Tackles"

Thats fit for

FISHING"

We have the best of everything that the Fishermen need.

Bring us your Family Receipts. Prescription Work a Specialty

Candy. J. A. MORRISON, Manager. Cigar

Fire Insurance

Cheap Freight Rates to all Western Points.

ROLLA W. BRINK, Agent

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Lenox Chocolates

We have just added a full line of Lenox High Grade Chocolates, to our stock of candies. Every package is guaranteed to conform with the requirements of the pure food law. TRY THEM.

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE,

LUCIEN FOURNIER, Proprietor.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON. MICHIGAN.

TWO MEN KIDNAP NUN

MAKE ESCAPE WITH HER IN WAITING CAB.

Some Teacher in Duluth Schoolroom in Broad Daylight—Relatives May Be Responsible—Mother Says Makes Trouble.

Sister Bernice of St. Clement's Catholic school in Duluth was kidnapped by two men, who have disappeared. The sister was teaching in the primary room at 1:30 in the afternoon, when the two men entered, seized her and carried her half a block to a cab, thrust her in and dashed away. Her young pupils were spattered with terror and stood mute for several moments. But when the sister was being borne screaming to the street they recognized their senses and raised an outcry, which alarmed the entire neighborhood. Hundreds of persons gathered and gave chase to the fleeing carriage. Several blocks from the school it turned toward the bill and disappeared. The police were notified and every effort in the city was made to look for the kidnappers. A special detail of six men was also put on the case, but no traces of the man or her assailants had been found up to midnight. The abducted woman is 24 years old, and is the daughter of Edward Deigle, superintendent of the St. Paul Terminal railroad yards. She is a Catholic and opposed to her daughter's taking the veil. She was to make the final row, binding her for life, on July 11. The children at the school say she greeted one of the abductors as "Father." It is believed that relatives are responsible for the abduction.

BASE BALL STANDINGS.

Games Won and Lost by Clubs in Principal Leagues.

| NATIONAL LEAGUE | W. | L. |
|-----------------|----|----|
| Chicago | 35 | 0 |
| New York | 34 | 1 |
| Philadelphia | 26 | 18 |
| Pittsburgh | 21 | 23 |

| AMERICAN LEAGUE | W. | L. |
|-----------------|----|----|
| Chicago | 29 | 15 |
| Cleveland | 20 | 24 |
| Detroit | 24 | 16 |
| Philadelphia | 23 | 20 |

| AMERICAN ASSOCIATION | W. | L. |
|----------------------|----|----|
| Columbus | 28 | 12 |
| Minneapolis | 23 | 19 |
| Kansas City | 21 | 20 |
| Indianapolis | 20 | 21 |

| WESTERN LEAGUE | W. | L. |
|----------------|----|----|
| Des Moines | 24 | 16 |
| Omaha | 20 | 20 |
| Lincoln | 23 | 16 |

BEAR TIES UP RAILROAD.

Rescues Two Operators Who Had Captured Her Offspring.

A mother bear in quest of her young cubs, who had been captured by the Omaha Pacific railroad system. Incidentally, she kept two operators at bay for hours, while they attempted to capture her. She was finally driven off by a pack of dogs. The bear was captured by two men, who had been hunting for her. She was found in a field near the railroad tracks. The operators who had captured her cubs were rescued by the bear. The bear was then taken to a zoo.

Protest at Monterey Dismissed.

The Omaha board of fire and police has been asked to take official cognizance of the protest of the women of the city. The protest was made by a group of women who were protesting against the city's policy on the sale of alcohol. The board has dismissed the protest.

No Prosecution for Harriman.

E. H. Harriman is immune from criminal prosecution at the hands of the government because of his testimony before the Senate committee on the Panama canal. The committee has decided not to prosecute him.

Worden Wins Race of Flotilla.

The Worden finished first of the fleet of destroyers in the race from New York to Cape Henry. The race was won by the USS Worden, which completed the journey in 22 hours and 15 minutes.

Men Fights in Rush for Her.

A mob of homebreakers battled fiercely with the mounted police in Prince Albert, Sask. in the rush to seize the land which has been taken away from the Indians.

Death and Damage by Storm.

Twenty-nine persons were killed, scores were injured and great damage was done by storms of wind and rain which devastated portions of the West.

Saves \$100,000 on \$80 a Month.

The police graft inquiry in Kansas City has brought out the fact that Louis William J. Morely is worth \$100,000, accumulated, as his wife said, "by hard work and saving." His salary is \$80 a month.

Three Killed in Race Fight.

Two negroes were hanged, another shot to death and two beaten, while four white men were shot and seriously wounded as the result of a race war which broke out in the city of New Orleans.

Foretells Plagues Age.

A pious age is at hand, Dr. Wiley says. The government's pure food censor at Washington, having decided that the modern product has been debauched by commerce and bounties of spoils, until it is offensive to the integrity of the all-American race, and that it must go.

San Bern to Princess.

Princess Margaret, wife of Prince Gustav Adolf, son of the crown prince of Sweden, Friday gave birth to a son, a future heir to the throne of Sweden. Princess Margaret is a niece of King Edward of England.

DEATH FOR KIDNAPERS.

Capital Punishment May Be Provided by Federal Laws.

Hisself a father and an advocate of the rights of the home to the fullest measure of protection from the government, it is said that the President will make kidnapping the subject of a special appeal in his next message to Congress. Many members of the national legislative body believe that the stealing of children to hold them for purpose of ransom ought to be elevated to the rating of capital crime, punishable by death. Whether President Roosevelt will go that far in his recommendations is known only by himself, but that he will speak for some adequate action is a certainty.

The police authorities favor such a law. They say that the kidnaper is the hardest of all criminals to apprehend. The man who steals a child and keeps it near him ever has a power which holds the authorities at his mercy. The instant they make a threatening move or seem to be closing in on the quarry, the kidnaper has only to drop a letter in any of the boxes forming the police that unless they drop off he will kill the child. Then pursuit is paralyzed.

Stringent laws against kidnapping are more needed in the United States than anywhere else in England and the countries of Europe. The child whose parents while to kidnap him is guarded like a hot-house plant, and there is little or no opportunity to get him. The exact reverse is true here. Under present conditions the risk oftentimes seems worth while to a desperate man crazed for cash. If as many lawmakers desire, kidnapping be advanced to the place of a capital crime with the gallows or electric chair as a certain punishment, it would take a hardy criminal indeed to run the risk. The comparative ease with which murderers escape execution would not apply to a kidnaper. The American may have charity in a good many instances and perhaps make more allowances than he should, but the American father who sits in judgment on a guilty kidnapper would certainly find no mercy in his makeup when it comes to passing on the proper degree of punishment.

Fund to Fight Labor Unions.

During the annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers at New York, 300 members were present, and James W. Van Cleave of St. Louis presided. Secretary Cushing said they had fought successfully against further legislation for the eight-hour day and against court injunctions. Treasurer Sullivan said the association now had an annual income of \$180,000. A committee of thirty-six was appointed to raise \$500,000 a year for three years. The money to be spent in educating the public as to the right view to take in labor disputes. A poll of the 3,000 members on tariff revision showed about three to two in favor of limited and reasonable revision, immediately after the next presidential election. President Van Cleave came out for a federal corporation law for all enterprises engaged in interstate business.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Notwithstanding the mobilization of a large Mexican army along the Guatemalan border within the past few weeks, the government of President Diaz continued in its defiant attitude toward the demands made by President Diaz of Mexico. Intrenchments had been thrown up by the Guatemalan army, so as to command the town of Ocos, on the Mexican border.

The Mexican government has begun the massing of troops along the border of Guatemala, armed with Mausers and Maxim's, and it is understood that President Diaz and leading officials of Mexico sympathize with the insurrection against President Cabrera of Guatemala. Diaz is determined to stop the turmoil on his border and bring Guatemala to terms for the murder of Gen. Parillas while under the protection of the Mexican government.

The unrest which was evident in many parts of China has now broken into open rebellion. The rebels have taken possession of several large towns, have been attacked by the rebels, the residents being plundered and the public buildings destroyed. The movement differs from the Boxer outbreak of 1900, in that it is directed against the ruling dynasty, and not against the foreigners. Riots were especially severe in the Szechwan district, where 10,000 rebels, known as the Red Army, headed by Gen. Sun, former total of Nanjing. At Wong Kong every official was killed, while the German mission at Lien Chow was destroyed.

The Royal Geographical Society of London announces that an accurate survey of the mountains of the Moon in East Africa shows that the greater and more important part of them lie in the Congo Free State, or the Belgian side of the thirteenth meridian. This would bring Lake Albert Edward, which was named for King Edward when he was Prince of Wales, under Belgian jurisdiction. King Leopold is not disposed to make any concessions in view of recent English attacks upon his Congo policy. It is expected that the mountains and water courses will be renamed. The present geography of the section was based upon inaccurate surveys of certain explorers who had little knowledge of scientific surveying.

Premier Stolypin addressed the duma in response to a challenge from the socialists and members of all the left parties, numbering over half the body, remained outside during the discussion of the recent conspiracy against the life of the czar. A resolution condemning terrorism was offered by the constitutional democrats and passed. Recently the police raided the committee rooms of the radical members of the duma, and this caused great feeling. The radical leaders say that the stories of the conspiracy were faked in order to discredit the radicals in the duma.

In the mansion house at Dublin the convention of the Irish national party voted unanimously to reject the so-called home rule measure offered by Burrell for the liberal ministry. John E. Redmond, who presided, spoke against the bill and himself moved the rejection. He denied that any Irish member of Parliament had been committed to its support, although at the time of its introduction he withheld final judgment. The resolution of rejection pointed out that the production of such a measure, though inadequate, confirmed the position the Irish party had always taken. It calls for a native Parliament with a responsible executive.

HAYWOOD TRIAL ON.

OPENING OF FAMOUS IDAHO MURDER CASE.

Harry Orchard, Self-Confessed Slayer of Ex-Governor Steunenberg, Tells His Story on the Stand—Prosecution's Startling Charges.

Boise, Idaho, correspondence:

Harry Orchard, the witness who was to lay the foundation for the case of the State of Idaho against William D. Haywood, charged with the murder of former Governor Frank Steunenberg, went on the stand at Boise Wednesday. The appearance of Orchard marked the opening of the case. Orchard, in his own confession is the actual murderer of Steunenberg. Haywood is the first person to be tried on the charge of that murder and the self-confessed murderer is expected, according to the statement of the prosecuting attorney, to convict Haywood.

The specific charge against Haywood is that he was accessory before the fact to the murder of Frank Steunenberg, former Governor of Idaho. Steunenberg was blown up with a dynamite bomb as he entered his front gate on the night of Dec. 30, 1905. In every day speech, the charge is that Haywood

was the man who planted the bomb.

Haywood, who was born in England, came to this country in 1880. He was a member of the Western Federation of Miners, and was one of the leaders of the union. He was arrested in 1905, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried in 1906, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1910, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1915, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1916, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1917, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1918, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1919, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1920, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1921, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1922, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1923, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1924, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1925, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1926, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1927, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1928, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1929, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1930, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1931, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1932, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1933, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1934, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1935, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1936, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1937, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1938, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1939, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1940, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1941, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1942, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1943, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1944, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1945, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1946, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1947, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1948, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1949, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1950, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1951, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1952, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1953, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1954, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1955, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1956, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1957, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1958, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1959, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1960, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1961, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1962, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1963, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1964, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1965, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1966, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1967, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1968, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1969, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1970, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1971, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1972, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1973, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1974, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1975, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1976, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1977, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1978, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1979, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1980, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1981, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1982, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1983, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1984, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1985, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1986, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1987, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1988, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1989, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1990, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1991, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1992, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1993, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1994, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1995, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1996, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1997, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1998, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1999, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 2000, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 2001, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 2002, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 2003, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 2004, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 2005, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 2006, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 2007, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 2008, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 2009, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 2010, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 2011, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 2012, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 2013, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 2014, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 2015, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 2016, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 2017, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 2018, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 2019, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 2020, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

GOLD MINE IN WHEAT.

Government Expert Tells How Riches May Be Won.

"A handful of wheat is worth less than a cent, and yet a single kernel in that handful may easily be worth half a million dollars. Is it not worth a little effort to discover which is the half million dollar kernel?"

The Assistant Secretary of Agriculture in Washington was explaining one of the wonderful things of modern plant-breeding science. Mr. W. M. Hays was brought up in the Minnesota experiment station and is one of the authorities on this subject.

"If fairy stories there were magic peas and magic beans which had wonderful power concealed within them," Prof. Hays continued, "but nothing in those fairy stories is really more wonderful than the simple facts. The magic of heredity makes a single kernel of wheat equal to a gold mine. A single kernel of corn worth a king's ransom, a small and despised apple seed equal in value to the revenues of one of our richest commonwealths."

"It is the power to transmit certain qualities that gives the value. One seed has it and another has not. That is the whole proposition. "Gold Peter Gilson, 10,000 apple seeds, and grew 10,000 apple trees. There was one in the 10,000 that had the power to ripen good fruit in the Minnesota winter. That was the magic seed. That seed has been the parent of all the fruit in the great Northwest. Its latent power was literally worth a king's ransom."

Haywood, who was born in England, came to this country in 1880. He was a member of the Western Federation of Miners, and was one of the leaders of the union. He was arrested in 1905, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried in 1906, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1910, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1915, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1916, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1917, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1918, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1919, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1920, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1921, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1922, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1923, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1924, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1925, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1926, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1927, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1928, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1929, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1930, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1931, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1932, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1933, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1934, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1935, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1936, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1937, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1938, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1939, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1939, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1940, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1941, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1941, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1942, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1943, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1943, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1944, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1945, and was charged with the murder of Steunenberg.

Haywood was tried again in 1945, and was found guilty of the murder. He was sentenced to hang, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Haywood was released from prison in 1946, and he has since then lived in hiding. He was arrested again in 1947, and was charged with the murder

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS

COLLEGE IS FIFTY YEARS OLD.

Semi-Centennial Celebration of Michigan's Agricultural School.
For the first time in many years the capital city of Michigan on Friday entertained the chief executive of the nation. President Theodore Roosevelt arrived in the city in the morning over the Lake Shore railroad. He found Lansing awaiting his arrival in gala attire. Flags were flying from every staff in the downtown section, and the city was bright with bunting. The object of the President's visit was to attend the semi-centennial celebration at the Michigan Agricultural college, but before proceeding to the college he was received at the State Capitol by Gov. Warner and the members of the State Legislature. Crowds lined the streets on the way to the capitol, anxious for a view of the chief magistrate, and his appearance always was the signal for an enthusiastic outburst of cheers. The President was enthusiastically greeted at the college by the students and faculty. A number of distinguished educators were on hand, among them President Angell of the University of Michigan, President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California, President Henry C. White of the Georgia Agricultural College and President Edmund J. James of the University of Illinois. President Angell of the University of Michigan entertained the President at luncheon. After delivering his address before the graduating class the President was shown about the grounds and buildings of the college. His departure for Washington was made late in the afternoon.

LABORER'S HORRIBLE DEATH.

Hungarian's Body Caught in Shaft and He Is Crushed to Jelly.
At the rate of 100 revolutions a minute, and with force to smash a 2x4 timber, and to badly bend an iron pipe, the body of Bill Kuvash, a Hungarian miner employed at the Hefla cement works in Bay City, was whirled through the air by a shaft. The man's body was a shapeless mass when the remains were picked up. Kuvash had been drilling the shaft. He was forced to lean over a beam that had been placed over the shaft as a protection for the workman. In some way his clothing caught, evidently, and after being whirled around the shaft, he fell away, dropping the dead body to the ground. As far as is known the man had no relatives.

KILLS FATHER TO SAVE MOTHER.

Boy Shoots Parent When His Mother's Screams Call Him.
Aroused to fury because his father was dragging his mother around the house by the hair and beating her over the head, William Laycock of Daggett, 10 years old, shot his father through the head, killing him instantly. The older Laycock was drunk and in addition to beating his wife had attempted to stab his older son, William, the younger son, was asked when the trouble started and asked thinking burglars were in the house. His mother's screams disclosed the true condition of affairs and he seized his rifle and went to her assistance. Although the boy has been arrested, it is said he will be released without prosecution.

TRAMPS ATTACK TWO MEN.

E. H. Esselstyn and Bert Sumner of Lansing Are Severely Injured.
Three tramps in the woods along the river in the southern part of Lansing attacked E. H. Esselstyn, a former policeman, and Bert Sumner, who were hunting for mushrooms. One of the tramps used a large knife and inflicted a long, deep gash in Esselstyn's wrist, nearly severed his arm. Sumner was badly injured. Esselstyn declares he knows one of his assailants because with a knife he had been to a retreat on account of the loss of blood and the necessity of reaching a surgeon. Officers have been unable to arrest the tramps, who probably escaped on a Grand Trunk freight train.

INDIAN ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

Peter Corn Accused of Being Responsible for Death of H. Tareash.
Peter Corn, an Indian, was arrested near Eddy River on a charge of having murdered Henry Tareash of Crystal Falls nine years ago. District Attorney O'Connor and Sheriff Murray, who were working on the case, discovered the body of Tareash buried in a swamp near Lac Du Flambeau. Tareash was a woodsman and has relatives at Crystal Falls. The Wisconsin authorities searched for the murderer for many years. The body was positively identified as that of Tareash.

COLLISION SINKS LAKE BOAT.

Steamer Selwyn Eddy Goes Down.
The Selwyn Eddy, one of the Star Line fleet of boats, was sunk in the Detroit river in a collision with the steel barge Maude, owned by the United States Steel Corporation. Immediately after the collision the captain of the Eddy headed for the Canadian shore, and his steamer sank about fifty feet from shore in twenty-five feet of water, with her main deck submerged but a short distance. None of the crew was injured.

GETS BRIDE WITH HIS PEACHERS.

Girl Who Inherited Name in Fruit Package to Wed Chicago Man.
When Meta Matthews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Matthews of Montague, was packing peaches in her uncle's orchard in Oceana county two years ago, she placed a slip of paper with her name and address in one of the packages. Recently she met Harry Rudolph of Chicago, who had received the paper, and now their engagement is announced.

TOO YOUNG FOR PRISON.

Muskegon Lad Gives Wrong Age.
Otto Crumps, aged 14 years, of Muskegon, will be released from the Detroit house of correction. Several weeks ago he was given a sixty-day term there by a Zeeeland Justice. Justice O'Brien and Assistant Chief of Police Peterson of Muskegon visited Zeeeland and learned that the boy had given his age as 18 years, when arrested for stealing a small sum of money. His release was recommended, when his true age was discovered.

WRECKS TRAIN TO SAVE LIVES.

Townsmen Denial Freight to Prevent Disasterous Collision.
Edward Egan, operator of the train signals in the tower of the crossing of the Michigan Central and the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroads in Kalamazoo, averted a train wreck which probably would have caused serious loss of life. A Michigan Central freight train that had gotten beyond the engineer's control was bearing down on the crossing, its whistle shrieking appeals for a clear track. At the same moment a Grand Rapids and Indiana passenger train came along at full speed. Egan threw the derailer against the freight train, knowing that it would be wrecked and possibly result in the death of train men. He chose this, however, rather than to give the freight a clear track, as it would have run squarely into the passenger and many might have been killed. The freight engine left the track, but remained right side up. Four or five cars behind it were tumbling and broken into a pile, but no one was hurt.

BLOCK ATTEMPT TO SAVE LIVES.

Man and Wife, After Taking Poison, Hold Woman Who Tries to Aid.
Having swallowed four ounces of cyanide, Mr. and Mrs. John Sanders of Springfield called Mrs. Charles Thuma and told her what they had done. Mrs. Thuma started for a doctor, but Sanders and his wife held her as long as they had strength, preventing her bringing aid. When they were unable to hold her any longer, Mrs. Thuma summoned a physician, but when he arrived Sanders and his wife apparently were beyond aid. It is believed both will die. Dependence upon the death of one of their four children recently caused them to attempt suicide.

Brief State Happenings.

Mayor Hyams of Lansing cracked two ribs while taking a bath.
Five young men will be graduated from the State School for the Blind June 18.
Louis Lacey of Dexter fell from a scaffold while razing a barn. His skull was fractured, death being almost instantaneous.
Otto H. Kring, formerly of Monroe, is dead at Indianapolis. He served in the Mexican war.
James W. Barker, aged 78, one of Lansing's earliest merchants and prominent in public affairs for many years, died at Grand Rapids from paralysis.
Martha Fraser of South Park, Port Huron, was awakened by the cry of fire and managed to escape in her night clothes. The house was completely destroyed.
Dr. W. J. Deel, dean of the Agricultural college, will probably be the first Mayor of East Lansing, the new city at the college gates. The first election will be held June 18.
Emil Ross, a miner, was killed in the "D" shaft at the East Norrie mine in Ironwood, while engaged in blasting, by the premature explosion of one of the dynamite charges.
Bessie Jenkins, aged 2 years, was struck by a Rapid railway construction car at Marine City, and was instantly killed. She attempted to cross the tracks in front of her home.
Neil Ferris, Washington Griffith and Byron Bercher, all from Woodstock township, were drowned in Silver Lake, three miles south of Cement City. They had been fishing from a small boat, which was found floating upside down near the boat of the three men.
"I am going to die." After making this statement at the same time calling his daughter, Mrs. George Warner, aged 35 years, died in her bed in Brighton. Mr. Warner, who had a fever, did not reach the house before she had passed away. Heart failure is given as the cause. Besides the husband, two sons and a daughter survive.

Arthur Olsen of Cedar River was accidentally shot near that village last night. Olsen reached for a gun which was hanging on the wall, when the bench on which he stepped slipped, discharging the gun. The bullet entered the left hip, passing through his body and shattering a silver watch in the right hip pocket into fragments. The young man is in a serious condition.

Frank Shampo and Frank St. Peter, who on the night of May 30, committed a criminal assault upon Mrs. Leanna, near Walden, were bound over to the circuit court for trial after preliminary examination. They were unable to furnish \$5,000 bail and were remanded to jail. The crime was one of the most atrocious known in that section. Mrs. Leanna is 40 years old and an aunt of Shampo.

Attracted by an offensive odor coming from a room in the opera house block in Marshall, men broke into the place and found the body of Walter Ellis, a Richland farmer, who disappeared about six weeks ago. Beside Ellis' body was found a bottle that had contained carbolic acid, and the lips were badly burned. Ellis was about 32 years old and had been dependent for some time previous to his disappearance.

Tied to trees by hoodlum boys, five girls who had been attending services at the Baptist mission in Grand Rapids were held prisoners until released by passers-by at midnight after four hours' vigil. The girls suffered no other indignity than rough handling and fright.

To avoid running over a cow, Schuyler Foster, an Allegan rural mail carrier, turned his automobile too short, and with Miss Mary Matthews, who was riding with him, went over a forty-foot embankment. The machine was wrecked, but the occupants escaped with slight bruises.

Playing on logs on the river at Ontonagon, two boys fell into the water and drowned. The victims are Emory Lemole, aged 10, and Raymond Lemole, 11. They were cousins.

William Host, a middle-aged Brunswick farmer, tried to catch the 5:35 train for his home, while the train was moving away from the depot in Muskegon. He failed to catch the platform and was thrown under the wheels of the last coach. Both legs were crushed off just above the ankles and he escaped death by twisting his body as he fell. He was taken to a hospital where doctors state that he may not live.

WIND CARRIES DEATH.

STORM AND FLOOD COSTS MANY LIVES.

Wide Area Ravaged in Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky—Thirty Persons Known to Be Killed—One Town Swept Away.

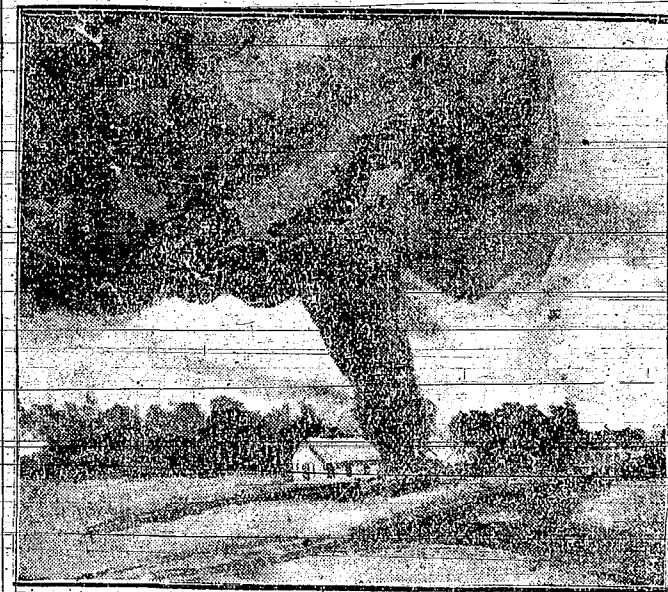
At least twenty-nine persons were killed, scores were injured and property damage aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars was done by wind, rain and thunder storms which devastated large sections of southern Illinois, southern Indiana and western Kentucky between midnight and dawn Saturday morning.

Throughout a large area houses were swept away, hundreds of head of live stock were killed and crops were devastated. Long after the storms had ceased the rivers continued to rise until thousands of acres of wheat and corn land had been flooded and the crops ruined.

Twenty-one persons perished at Gradyville, Ky., a village of 175 inhabitants fifteen miles from a railroad. Owing to a cloudburst Big Creek suddenly changed its channel, rushed through the town and swept away almost every house. The inhabitants awoke to find themselves surrounded by water and their dwellings crumbling away.

Those left alive made their way to the hills and sheltered in the rain until

DEVASTATING STORM SWEEPS WIDE AREA.



dawn. It was hours before the news of the disaster reached Columbia, the nearest town of any size, and then physicians and relief supplies were hurried to the scene as fast as the condition of the roads would permit.

A tornado accompanied by a deluge of rain devastated York, Ill., where three lives were lost. Property damage in the town and vicinity was \$750,000. Besides those killed, eight persons were probably fatally injured, and more than a score less seriously hurt. Nearly every house in the town was damaged, and several were blown down, their occupants being buried in the debris. The loss of life was not larger was remarkable in view of the damage done.

Mrs. Lucinda Pinkerton was blown into the top of a tree several hundred feet from her home, and her body hung in the branches for hours before it was found by searchers. The Methodist church was demolished. Its timbers wrecking a saloon across the street. The saloonkeeper was blown fifty feet and stuck in a hedge, but escaped serious injury.

New Minden, Ill., also was struck by a tornado, and five lives were lost, while a number of persons were injured. Nearly every house in the northern part of the town was destroyed and the German Lutheran church was wrecked.

An odd feature of the tornado is that hundreds of head of stock has disappeared from nearby farms, and no trace of them or their bodies can be found. It is supposed they were blown into the Wabash River and their bodies swept away.

Near Mount Vernon, Ill., the electrical display was especially severe. Several barns were struck by lightning, and many head of stock were killed. Crops were seriously damaged, and communication with the surrounding country is practically suspended because all the bridges were washed away and the streams are out of their banks.

Nashville, Ill., and other nearby towns were quick to send aid to the stricken village. A party of searchers also left Nashville to look for a farmer who was driving from Hoytston to Nashville when the storm broke and has not been seen since.

Gradyville, Ind., not far from York, Ill., also was badly damaged by the tornado. The home of James Layton was demolished and Mr. and Mrs. Layton were so badly injured that it is feared they cannot recover. Many other houses also were badly damaged.

SPENDING MONEY HERE.

America Reaps Commercial Benefit of Friendship with Japan.

America's industrial invasion of the far East is now in full swing, and Japan is pouring a golden stream into the United States for steel mills, cars and locomotives.

Twelve million dollars has already been expended in this country for railroad supplies to be used in the construction of the South Manchurian railway, and it is now learned that contracts involving millions of dollars are pending. Delivery of rails are now being made, and for the next three months steamships chartered by Japan will ply across the Pacific bearing valuable cargoes of steel and iron.

Manchuria will be strapped with American steel rails from Dalm to Mukden, while the traveler will ride in cars of American manufacture, drawn by locomotives built in this country. Thousands of dollars have been spent in investments to our manufacturers for quick deliveries for the Japanese insist that these miles of railroad, through this great stretch of agricultural country, must be built and in full operation within two years.

Japan's representatives were told to go ahead and get the railroad supplies at all cost. Having broken one record last February, when they purchased 50,000 tons of steel rails at the Chicago mills for \$28.50 a ton, they proceeded to break another and bought 134,000 tons of rails for \$29 a ton. One car company received an order for 1,000 freight car trucks, the bodies of which will be built in Dalm. Over \$2,000,000 has been spent with American locomotive building companies and every steamship departing from Seattle and other Pacific ports has one or more locomotives stored in its hold. Over 200 locomotives have been sold to the South Manchurian railway.

Japanese agents here indicate that \$5,000,000 will have to be spent for rails in this country before the railroad in Manchuria is completed.

Eight-Hour Day Decision.

The Supreme Court has sustained the validity of the federal law limiting to eight hours a day the employment of laborers and mechanics by contractors on government works, but coupling with the finding that the law does not apply to the employees on bridges, Justice Holmes said that as floating bridges were vessels, all the lands employed on them were classed as seamen, and it had been held repeatedly that seamen were not subject to the eight-hour law. This decision settles a question which has prevented the awarding of \$7,500,000 of contracts authorized by the river and harbor act. The estimate for these appropriations were made on the basis of eight-hour employees not being included in the eight-hour restriction.

Not an Optimist.

In his closing lecture at Yale on the "Human Condition," Dr. S. S. Strydom of State Road pointed out that the price in duty against rebates and protection of existing corporations "is not evidence that we are growing worse, but evidence that we are growing better, that our government is applying a higher standard of justice in the control of public utilities."

THE ETHICS OF PRAYER.

By Rev. A. C. Dixon.
Text: "Men ought always to pray."—Luke xviii, 1.
Prayer is not ordering God to do our bidding. If such were the case, He would not want to live in this world, for millions of people, many of whom are young and inexperienced, would be ordering God to do things every day, and in doing them He would give us a "mess of a world" to live in. But real prayer is asking and receiving from God grace to do what He wishes us to do.

It is right that children should come to their parents not only with words of gratitude and loving appreciation but with a burden of need. It is the right of children to be guided and supplied by parental wisdom and wealth.

It would give a loving father great pain to learn that one of his children had decided never to ask him for anything else. It would be an aspersion upon his love and friendship. Prayerlessness, therefore, proves an unfaithful state of mind.

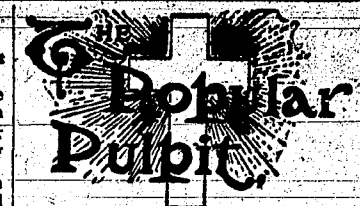
As a subject petitioning a ruler, as a plaintiff pleading before a judge, as a friend making known his need to a friend, and as a child crying to a father, every Christian has a right to pray. Not to pray is, therefore, to live an unethical life in our relations to God and man, in that we are not doing what we ought to do. To pray in the name of Jesus Christ is to be ended with the power of the King of the Universe, to receive pardon from the "Judge of all the earth," to be supplied with the bounty of the richest friend in the world, and to have the constant care of a loving father.

If you are not living that life of prayer, will you not come before God with the publican's penitent petition, "God be merciful to me a sinner," and

Dr. George A. Reiser, formerly in charge of the explorations of the University of California in Egypt, has been appointed archeologist in charge of excavations on the Egyptian government.

The most extensive railroad shops of the Rock Island system west of the Mississippi River will be in operation in Kansas City, Kan., within the next year. Twelve buildings will be erected and 1,250 men will be employed, with a monthly pay roll of \$100,000.

Edwin S. Holmes, Jr., formerly assistant statistician of the Department of Agriculture, was put on trial in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for charges of supplying advance information on the cotton crop reports to New York brokers.



MORE FAITH NEEDED.

By Rev. Percy T. Olton.
And it shall be, if thou do at all forget the Lord thy God and walk after other gods and serve them and worship them, I testify against you this day that ye shall surely perish.—Deuteronomy viii, 19.

The recession of Moses on the day of his nation's joy and exultation is this eighth chapter of the Book of Deuteronomy. With prophetic vision he sees the glorious future awaiting his people. While this vision is passing before him there comes another. He sees his people given over unto ease and pleasure, drunk with the lust for power, corrupt with the idolatrous practices of the heathen, forgetful of God and His commandments, bringing upon themselves utter destruction.

The splendor of the first vision fades away; he sees nothing but the terrible danger which will come with this boundless prosperity. Before he can break forth in the song of joy and victory he must sound the note of solemn warning: "Oh, Israel, Beware lest thou forget the Lord thy God, which brought thee forth out of the land of Egypt, from the house of bondage."

This American nation was founded on righteousness and established in truth and justice. The men who first settled on this continent of North America and the men who began the life of this nation were men who held that the fear of the Lord and a clear conscience were better than all that money or power could give. The stern and rugged virtues which form the backbone of all civilization were dominant in these men, and it is because of the clean, strong, God-fearing lives of the past generations that the United States stands where it does today.

Our nation stands on the threshold of a new experience. The restraining hand of adversity and privation which has been felt in its past history has been removed and there is imminent danger of the prosperity and ease of the new life dulling the moral sense of the people.

There is always more danger for the individual or the nation in the time of prosperity than in that of adversity. Dark days and hard times leave out the best that is in the life of man or nation and blind hearts closer in the bonds of sympathy and helpfulness. But when the harvests are full the heart of man is lifted up with pride, and there is the inclination to say: "My power and the might of my hand hath gotten me this wealth."

On this Memorial Sunday, while we do honor to those who gave their lives for us, let us remember that the work of the nation's salvation has been committed to us, and that the future of this great republic depends upon the manner in which we fulfill our duty. There are battles to be fought, new dangers have arisen; let us face them as the heroes whose memory we are honoring to-day faced the danger that threatened the life of the nation. The danger of the present is different from that of the past, but it is just as real and far more terrible.

The fate which Moses declared awaited Israel's disobedience awaits this nation if it allows material prosperity to crush out all sense of duty to God and to right. It is righteousness alone that exalteth a nation.

History emphasizes the truth that as soon as the moral fiber of a nation is destroyed the end is not far off. However great may be the power or wealth or intellectual advancement of that nation, as soon as its citizens place these things above the fear of God, as soon as they regard these things more to be desired than the cultivation of character, so soon will that nation begin to crumble and fall apart until its place is no longer to be found.

Ours is the task to declare this truth by word and deed. May God give us grace to do our part as faithfully as those who fought the nation's battles in other crises of its history.

THE ETHICS OF PRAYER.
By Rev. A. C. Dixon.
Text: "Men ought always to pray."—Luke xviii, 1.

Prayer is not ordering God to do our bidding. If such were the case, He would not want to live in this world, for millions of people, many of whom are young and inexperienced, would be ordering God to do things every day, and in doing them He would give us a "mess of a world" to live in. But real prayer is asking and receiving from God grace to do what He wishes us to do.

It is right that children should come to their parents not only with words of gratitude and loving appreciation but with a burden of need. It is the right of children to be guided and supplied by parental wisdom and wealth.

It would give a loving father great pain to learn that one of his children had decided never to ask him for anything else. It would be an aspersion upon his love and friendship. Prayerlessness, therefore, proves an unfaithful state of mind.

As a subject petitioning a ruler, as a plaintiff pleading before a judge, as a friend making known his need to a friend, and as a child crying to a father, every Christian has a right to pray. Not to pray is, therefore, to live an unethical life in our relations to God and man, in that we are not doing what we ought to do. To pray in the name of Jesus Christ is to be ended with the power of the King of the Universe, to receive pardon from the "Judge of all the earth," to be supplied with the bounty of the richest friend in the world, and to have the constant care of a loving father.

If you are not living that life of prayer, will you not come before God with the publican's penitent petition, "God be merciful to me a sinner," and

you will go down from this house, justified before God and with a song of praise in your soul.

ENTIRE SANCTIFICATION.

By Rev. G. W. Hildner.
Text: "But as He which called you is holy, so be ye holy in all manner of conversation; because it is written, Be ye holy, for I am holy."—1 Peter, xv, 16.

A perfect consecration puts its hand on every moment of our time. It will not allow us to be devoted on the Sabbath and then careless, prayerless, unspiritual and even worldly on the week days.

There are men who seem to be completely the Lord's as Sunday school superintendents, but are just as plainly, worldly or business absorbed beings, all the other days of the week. Some men belong to the Lord while in the church building, but in another building they are not His.

A perfect consecration means the yielding up to God of the soul with its will, intellect, sensibilities and every one of its marvelous forces and powers. The fully dedicated body, indeed, proves that the spirit is all right, for the soul goes along with the body. But in the Bible we find the specific language, "My son, give Me thy heart." The heart here stands for the soul, and God never calls a sinner a son. He is not a son by nature and can only become so by being born of the Spirit. The popular platform talk about the universal Fatherhood of God is simple rot. Christ Himself said of a certain body of people, "Ye are of your father, the devil."

So it is the child of God who is asked to present his body a living sacrifice, and to give his heart in all its fullness and completeness to God. A perfect consecration means the giving up of every tie and interest for the obtaining of Christ in the purifying, abiding, satisfying sense taught in the Bible. The Savior said unless we left father, mother, lands, brethren and all for His sake, we were not worthy of Him.

Short Meter Sermons.

No soul can grow without solicitude. Often a hot old town is due to a cold old church.

Every occasion—for pessimism is a call to improvement.

They who grow in grace surely will grow more gracious.

If you cannot stand ridicule you never will learn applause.

It is no use preaching about happiness with vinegar in your voice.

Faiths who always are looking for faults always are far-sighted.

The less religion in some men the more theology they can hold.

You are not likely to make straight truth by twisting scripture texts.

There's more affection in blunt truth than in the caresses of affection.

When men have bound their eyes they always open their mouths wider.

When a church really has a worthy work she will want for workers.

You may know a man's power when you know the things that provoke him.

You cannot establish your citizenship in heaven by dodging your taxes here.

The fairest pictures on memories' walls are those seen through the mist of tears.

The man who actually has free salvation always is anxious to pay something for its extension.

It never has been explained why the Sunday drizzle looks wetter than a Monday downpour.

What a paradise this world would be if every man was as good as he would have the rest of us be!

Some Christians faithfully obey the injunction to watch; but they wear out their eyes watching for faults in their neighbors.

When a man is guided wholly by his past he runs around in a circle like a hen trying to find out where to go by following its tail.

Charged Up to Him.

The proprietor of the celebrated mountain inn was showing the new guest the beautiful surroundings.

"Ah, these cliffs," said the proprietor, rapturously. "In an electrical storm they are awe-inspiring. The next time a storm rises see that you are standing on the porch of the inn. Why, sir, the air is always heavily charged."

"I don't doubt it," laughed the new guest, winking at another late arrival, "and if I don't happen to be standing on the porch I can feel assured that it will be heavily charged anyway—on my bill."

Heard at the Circus.

"The 'performer' was assuring his auditors that the strange animal they now beheld was the only one of its kind in captivity. A mild-mannered man edged his way to the front and waited for a pause in the oratory.

"Is this an amphibious animal?" he asked, timidly, when his chance came.

"Amphibious?" retorted the "performer." "Amphibious nothing. Why, he'd bite you in a minute!"—Kansas City Times.

After the Flood.

"I hear that you bought a home in the suburbs, Harker?" interrogated the city friend.

"Yes," sighed Harker, as he took a drawer grip on the lawn mower and basket of seeds.

"And I also heard that it is right up to date. Why, they say it even has subcellars."

"No, submarine cellars. They are under-water sort of the time."

The Boy He Needed.

"James," said Mr. Goodman, the merchant, "the gentleman whose name you gave me as reference tells me you're not very truthful."

"Well, sir," replied Jimmy, the office boy, "you're such a truthful guy yourself, you need an abo-bodled-las like me 'round 'd place."—Philadelphia Press.

At Wellington, a little town in the west of England, of only 7,000 inhabitants, no fewer than 5,245 tramps had to be accommodated last year.

